Telephone Calls (Old and New). Business Office 238 | Editorial Rooms 80

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURBS. Inily, Sungay included, 50 cents per month Bunday, without Sunday, 40 cents per month. Sunday, without daily, \$2.60 per year. Single copies: Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents. BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE. Daily, per week, 10 cents. Daily, Sunday included, per week, lo cents. Sunsay, per issue, 5 cents. BY MAIL PREPAID. Dally edition, one year ... Daily and Sunday, one year.

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JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY Indianapolis, Ind. Persons sending the Journal through the mails

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places:

NEW YORK-Astor House,

CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Annex Hotel, estborn street; Auditorium Dearborn Station News Stand. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., Arcade. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner

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West Market street. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt' House, Fairfax Hotel, Willard Hotel. DENVER, Col.-Louthain & Jackson, Fifteenth | have accomplished any good whatever, | agents simplifies matters. They have sim-

and Lawrence streets. DATTON, O .- J. V. Wilkie, 39 South Jefferson

COLUMBUS, O .- Viaduct News Stand, 384 High If, as Mr. Keach says, the methods of the present leaders of the city Democracy

the Taggart regime? It looks as if Indiana would become the paradise of electric-railway promoters. The increasing population, the number of growing towns and the level country combine

to make it an ideal field for the business.

Mr. Keach thinks "the use of Mr. Taggart's name in connection with the nomination for mayor is bad faith with the Democracy of the city." If anybody is using Mr. Taggart's name without authority why does he not stop it?

When Mr. Sahm declares that "to be a Democrat is to be a Democrat" he does not light upon the oft-asked question, "What is a Democrat, anyway?" Is Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Bryan a Democrat? It seems that both cannot be.

The recent dispute between anthracite coal operators and miners has been submitted to the board of conciliation created by the report of the coal commission, and will doubtless be satisfactorily adjusted. That looks like the dawn of a better day in

Nothing quite so sensational has occurred | Hanna proposes conciliation, arbitration in connection with the affairs of the Post-James N. Tyner to his office and her forcible removal of official papers. Whatever ther motive may have been, the transaction places Mr. Tyner in a bad light.

Democratic papers continue their clamor against trusts, but what has the Democratic party ever done to restrain them? Absolutely nothing. Every law on the subject was enacted by Republicans, and Republican administrations alone have shown a determination to enforce them:

The Washington Post is looking for the comments of Mr. Bryan and ex-Governor Hill, of New York, on the decision in the If those worthies should speak what is in their minds, they would express the wish that such a decision had not been made.

Twenty British workmen have just finished an inspection of the conditions of labor in this country, and now Germany has sent forty-six farmers to study American agriculture. If this sort of thing is going on, we should establish technical schools for the instruction of the rest of the world.

Considering that Great Britain has a debt of \$1,000,000,000, the New York Evening Post declares that with a 2% per cent. rate of interest British credit is the best in the world. That may be, yet few would prefer to assume Great Britain's liability for the present debt of the United States, now changing rapidly to 2 per cent, bonds,

Mr. Keach says the Democrats of Indianapolis are tired of being controlled by bosses and rings and want to control He serves notice on the gentlemen who are masquerading behind afr. Taggart's name that he is aware of their purpose and proposes to thwart it. Mr. Keach talks like a man who knows what he thinks and is not afraid to let others

Mr. Parry should abandon the foolish idea to destroy labor unions. The is to get rid of their bad feamean of settling labor disputes and against violence in any case it would add immensely to its influence and become a

great power for good.

It is not cause for surprise that the convention of city officials at Detroit is not theories for ideal city governments, but the test. The majority of people in good to fight for it, while the which desires loose administration, can be counted on to look out for their own interests

President Ingalis declares that if five Democrats had not sold their votes to the Republican managers he would been defeated in Cincinnati. This is a harsh thing for a Democratic candidate Democratic voters. It was told by a Democratic leader in Cincinnati that the head of a county organization his bailiwick. When the votes were counted to the front or becomes a possible repre- less citizen. If he has any money to spare

more probable that the five thousand Demoassailing Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900?

plishes nothing else it will give new imlabor question and thereby contribute to a conspicuous and the influences set in motion by it will continue long after it has ceased. It has already had a beneficial effect in emphasizing the contrast between two opposing schools of thought regarding in the United States should put on an eight-page | the labor question and in setting many minds at work analyzing and weighing the statements and arguments on both sides. As usual in the discussion of dethat the true ground is a middle one and that the line of justice lies between the two extremes. It is a case in which the old maxim applies-"in medio tutissimus ibis"-safety lies in a middle course. There can be no doubt that Mr. Hanna is much nearer right than Mr. Parry, yet the latter is not wholly wrong at every point. Mr. Hanna's views are humane, broad, liberal and progressive, while those of Mr. Parry are narrow and reactionary, and the stay, that it ought to stay, that it should be trouble anyway." No trouble has been be extended and strengthened, that it is are undemocratic, what were they during necessary to secure the legitimate rights of labor, and that it has resulted in great the other hand, no fair-minded person can

ously with the freedom of individual action, that it is sometimes dictatorial to insure the success of strikes that cannot be fixed by artificial methods, by etc. The Hanna plan of settling all labor artificial and arbitrary methods of fixing wages. Its adoption would knock the bottom out of Mr. Parry's argument and the whole of his speech at New Orleans is some ground for employers protesting against attempts to fix the rate of wages by methods that savor of compulsion. As | former. The report concludes: a remedy for this state of things Senator and a mild recognition of the golden rule on both sides, while Mr. Parry does not ing labor unions, which is impossible and

unthinkable. Senator Hanna urges the Americanization of labor unions. If this means anything it means that some of the present methods and practices of organized labor are not in accordance with American ideas. This can only refer to strikes and the means used to make them effective, and to other means used to enforce demands upon employers, including what Mr. Parry calls "artificial and arbitrary methods of fixing wages." If Mr.

Parry would admit that labor unions have accomplished a vast amount of good and should be continued, and if Senator Hanna Northern Securities Company. would admit that some of their rules are oppressive and that they ought to abandon coercive and intimidating methods, they

would not be far apart. CAPITAL AND CLAPTRAP.

The two most prominent men in the Democratic party at the present time are Grover has been nominated for President three times and elected twice, and the other has been nominated twice and elected 0. It is strange that either of them should care to repeat the experience, but it looks as if both desired to. It is now generally believed that Mr. Cleveland's recent speech advocating leaving the settlement of the negro question to the Southern people was part of a scheme of the frust promoters to defeat the renomination of President Roosevelt. A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Press says:

For months it has been known that Wall street influences have been agitating the negro question in an effort to arouse race prejudice to the detriment of Mr. Roosevelt. 'Mr. Cleveland is nibbling at the hook baited by the trusts, and it looks as though would swallow it," said one of the ex-President's old Democratic friends to-day. after reading Mr. Cleveland's speech at the neeting in New York of Tuskegee Institute. "Mr. Cleveland said a word for Tuskegee and Booker T. Washington, but his speech in the main catered to the agitation against the administration's attitude toward the negro. The old man has been reading the trust papers, and he has been made to believe that the great political issue is 'negro domination' and 'social equality.' He does not know that this agitation is being worked up by the New York newspapers controlled by trust promoters. These papers planned this campaign against negro domination about the time President Roosevelt sent his last message to Congress, recommending further trust legislation, and they have correspondents traveling in the South, stirring up feeling against the President over his

supposed attitude in favor of negroes." It is much easier to account for the opposition of the trust promoters to Mr. Cleveland's desire to run for President a fourth time. The President has made no concealment of his determination to curb the trust evil, and the trust promoters have a right to infer that Attorney General Knox has acted under instructions from him. The trust promoters can wield considerable influence in politics, though probably not as much as they imagine, and it is not at all unlikely that they are scheming to defeat President Roosevelt's renomination. Mr. Cleveland would be a good instrument for them to use in the execution of this scheme. He is not too old to aspire to a third term, and he may think his re-election as a representative of the "conservative" element

would harmonize the Democratic party.

the startling majority was on the Repub- sentative of capital in the next presidential he should spend it freely in prosecuting lican side. Called to account by the leader. election, Mr. Bryan looms up as the probable the young rowdies who assaulted him. the local man said: "Things did look well | representative of the opposite element. Mr. for us until just before the election, when the | Bryan is opposed to everything that Mr. Republicans came to town with a barrel of | Cleveland stands for, and most of all to Mr. money and debauched every mother's son of | Cleveland himself. Every public appearance us-bought us like sheep in the shambles." of Mr. Cleveland excites Mr. Bryan like a Doubtless President Ingails knows the red flag flaunted in the face of a bull. Mr. weakness of a class of Democrats, but it | Cleveland's recent speech on the race queswas not good policy to declare it. Is it not | tion was probably the cause of Mr. Bryan's outbreak at Kansas City on Tuesday, when crats who voted against Mr. Ingalis were in- he said: "We have had enough of Clevespired by a purpose to get even with him for | landism in the Democratic party. We had four years of Cleveland, and after his administration was over we found ourselves THE PARRY-HANNA CONTROVERSY. weaker than we had ever been before If the Parry-Hanna controversy accombecause we had been betrayed." It evidently does not occur to Mr. Bryan that the petus and direction to discussion of the | defeat of the Democratic party in 1896 might have been due to Bryanism instead of right solution of it. Circumstances have Clevelandism, and that four years of Bryanconspired to make the controversy rather | ism made the party weaker in 1900 than it was in 1896.

Neither Mr. Cleveland nor Mr. Bryan may be the Democratic candidate next year, but both have their lightning rods up now-one as the representative of trust promoters to be used in defeating the renomination of Mr. Roosevelt, and the other as the representative of Populism to be used in preventing the nomination of Cleveland. It is a race of capital against claptrap.

THE STRIKE AT LOWELL, MASS.

The strike in the Lowell cotton mills has developed a curious situation. The strike affects seven mills and about 18,000 employes. The mills have been closed since March 30, that step having been taken in anticipation of a demand for 10 per cent. increase of wages which the operatives had announced their intention to make on April 1, failing which they would strike. small element of truth they contain is al- The mill officials said they could not pay most completely neutralized by his offen- the increase, and therefore anticipated the sive manner of stating it. He made a strike by closing the mills. On the day the great mistake by denying any good mo- mills were closed the president of the local tives whatever to labor unions, or that they labor union said: "The action of the mill and Mr. Hanna erred by not recognizing the | ply anticipated us. If they had not defact that in many instances they have been | clared a shut-down we would have tied made a means of coercion, intimidation and | them up any way, and they know it. This persecution. No fair-minded person can makes it easier for us to handle the men. deny that organized labor has come to I can't say what will happen. There may reported as yet. At the beginning of the controversy the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration offered its good offices benefits to workingmen in many ways. On to settle the difficulty and the mill officials said: "While the companies are quite willdeny that some of its rules interfere seri- ing to have the merits of the controversy between themselves and the labor unions investigated and would run the mills durtoward employers, and that in many in- ing the investigation if the operatives deoutside person to decide finally as to the wages they are able to pay." The manufacturers offered to submit their books to pert accountant with a view of ascertaining which he means strikes, boycotts, coercion, whether they could afford to pay a 10 per cent. increase in wages. This proposition disputes by conciliation and arbitration was accepted, and the board has reported would do away with what Mr. Parry calls | to the Governor that one of the seven mills can afford to pay the increase, while six of them cannot. The report shows that while there has been some increase in the cost of living since 1897, the increase wages has been greater, amounting to without any justification whatever. But it | per cent. since that date. It also shows has not been adopted, and until it is there | that Lowell manufacturers have to meet the competition of Southern mills under circumstances very disadvantageous to the

study of the reports of the various experts employed the board finds that the claim of the mills that they cannot afford to increase wages is sustained, except in the case of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company, whose books show that this company is able to grant the advance de-

As far as known this is the first time in the history of the country that several great corporations have submitted their books to the examination of a state board to verify their contention that they could not afford to pay an increase of wages demanded by their employes. The report sustains them in every point. It remains to be seen whether the operatives will accareful examination of the books of the various companies and call the strike off. or whether they will persist in a demand ing the situation and which an unbiased commission says the manufacturers cannot afford to pay.

The rumpus in the lower house of graceful performances that has taken place have been due to the high-handed conduct of Speaker Miller, who is the speaker of a portion of the Republican party, but not of a majority of the House. The measure which the speaker would force upon Chicago is not supported by Chicago representatives or interests. The chairman of the committee making the amendments lives two hundred miles from Chicago. At any rate, a bill supported by the leading men of both parties in Chicago, which has passed the Senate, is, it is fair to assume, a better measure than the speaker tried to push ahead yesterday by ignoring the majority

of the members. Some person having suggested that the names of Lincoln and Seward be bestowed upon two new States to be formed from the Territory of Alaska, Governor Brady has written a letter saying that both of those names are very dear to the people of Alaska and they would like a State named for each of them. He adds: "The verge of the continent has, through my suggestion, been named Seward peninsula." It will be several years before two States will be formed from Alaska, but it does seem as if a place should be found somewhere in the Union to perpetuate the name of Lincoin.

Some of the New York papers are recovering from the scare which the doleful prophets of Wall street gave them when the decision in the case of the Northern Securities was made. The Commercial Advertiser says that "so far from any panic in Wall street. security prices are back to where they were before the decision was published. Business has suffered no check, nor are the most sensitive operations of the financial markets deterred from following their natural course." It confesses that "the views expressed in the intensity of the first excitement were too hysterical."

The Wabash College students who pelted James B. Elmore, sometimes called the "Bard of Alamo," with eggs and other missiles and drove him off a lecture platform, were guilty of an outrage that admits of no defense. Mr. Elmore is eccentric and may not come up to the college stand-Just in proportion as Mr. Cleveland comes | ard of literary culture, but he is a harm-

THE HUMORISTS.

A Sad Case. New York Evening Sun. "Is she really so homely?" "Homely? Say, even an amateur photographer can't help but flatter her when he takes her pic-

In Desperation.

Fan-So she's engaged to Mr. Polk. I wonder how he came to propose? Nan-I don't believe he did come to do it, but the was determined not to let him go until he did.

The Essence of It.

Chicago Tribune Maud-Wasn't it vulgar for the Swingletons to print that long list of wedding presents when their daughter was married? Irene-Horribly. There wasn't a thing in the list that cost over \$10.

A Tragic Lament.

Washington Star. "Did you say that you were wedded to your "Yes." answered Mr. Stormington Barnes,

hesitate to confess that the honeymoon was over

Feminine Reasoning. Magazine of Humor. Postal Clerk-You'll have to put another stamp on that letter.

Postal Clerk-Because it's overweight.

Miss Pert-Why?

would make it still heavier. Ill-Omened Metaphor.

Miss Pert-But, gracious! Another stamp

Pearson's Weekly. "I wish," said the girl, thoughtfully, "that they wouldn't use that expression 'launched upon the sea of matrimony." "And why not?" asked the young man, anxiously.

"Well, you know what kind of time I always have on a sea voyage."

Missouri Joke.

Kansas City Journal. "Graftsby has been sent up for six years." "Poor devil! It must be a terrible thing to be shut away from the world amid gloomy and depressing surroundings."

Why, were you ever in prison? "Not exactly; but I once lived a year and a

HOSTILE CARPENTERS' UNIONS MAY SOON REACH AGREEMENT.

Officers of United Brotherhood Return from the East-John Mitchell

in the City.

President W. D. Huber and Secretary Frank Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, returned to Indianapolis yesterday after an absence of several days in arranging for the settlement of the trouble between the carpenters' union, of which they are officers, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters. Secretary Duffy has been in New York directing the fight being made by the brotherhood there against the Society of Carpenters, an English trades union, which has attempted to extend its jurisdiction over mechanics into the United States. A strike in building trades has resulted from the trouble, and it was precipitated at a joint conference be-In view of these facts and after careful | tween the two organizations, held in New York during last February. Duffy will return to New York to-day to complete several details which he had to abandon in

> cate with President Huber. Huber returned from Toronto, Canada where he attended a meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of The executive council has arranged for a temporary cessation of hostilities between the two fighting unions of

order to come to Indianapolis to communi-

carpenters by calling for a conference of five members of each union to meet on May The American Federation of Labor di rected that President Huber designate five representatives of his union and that Secretary Thomas J. Atkinson, of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, select five men to meet on May 4. The ten men are to choose a referee to whom will be submitted the differences between the two organizations and the proposition of amalgamation which is to be made by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The decision the referee is to be binding, and in the meantime the hostilities in New York city are to cease and the strike is to be called off temporarily

President Huber will name the same five men which represented the brotherhood in the February meeting and Secretary Atkinson has announced that his committeemen will not be changed unless some of the members are unable to serve. The place of holding the meetings is undetermined as yet, but will be decided upon by Huber and Atkinson. President Huber has suggested Indianapolis as the place of meeting, and | Speaker Miller Deposed Temporarily in all likelihood this city will be chosen

JOHN MITCHELL RETURNS.

He Reports All Miners at Work in the Anthracite District.

President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, returned from the anthracite district vesterday morning Mitchell will remain in Indianapelis for a week or more. He reported that the situation in the anthracite field is relieved and all of the miners have returned to work in pursuance of the agreement reached. The men are working in all of the mines again, and will remain at work until after the board of conciliation, a creation of the arbitration commission, convenes and determines several minor disputes which have caused local strikes and lockouts. The miners will be represented on the board by the three district presidents and the operators will be selected by President Baer, of the Reading Railroad system. The board will meet soon, and in the meantime the miners will continue at work.

Thumb-Nail Strike.

Several laborers employed in the construction of new cement walks at Madison avenue and McCarty streets went on strike yesterday afternoon because of a disagreement with the contractor for the work. The trouble will probably be adjusted to-day and the men will return to work.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS

An Effort Making to Secure an Accurate List of Them.

The Mexican war veterans, who will hold their annual meeting in this city next September, are making a special effort to reach every survivor of the Mexican war with an urgent invitation to attend the meeting. The association has not kept its record of the survivors accurately, and in order to secure a complete list the secretary, J. C. Carlton, has written to Commissioner of Pensions Ware asking that the various pension agents all over the country be instructed to furnish the association with a list of the surviving pensioners of the Mexican war. Mr. Carlton sent his letter addressed Commissioner Ware to Senator Beveridge vesterday with the request that the sena-

tor indorse it, which was done.

Retired Farmer Dead. Richard Senour, formerly a resident of Irvington, but more recently a retired farmer in Warren township, died yesterday morning of neuralgia of the heart. Mr. Senour was sixty-five years old and is survived by five children-four daughters and a son. Two of his daughters are chool teachers in Cumberland and the others are students in Butler College.

WILD SCENES IN LOWER BRANCH OF ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Chamber Looked as if It Had Been Visited by a Tornado When the Members Sobered Down.

ASSAILED MILLER SPEAKER

FOR RAILROADING A MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP BILL THROUGH.

Speaker Pro Tem. Elected by the Majority and Another Measure Pushed Toward Passage. I'm tied to it for life, all right. But I don't

> INTERESTS AFFECTED gavel GREAT

CHICAGO TRACTION LINES INVOLVED IN THE TROUBLE.

Charge Made by Speaker Miller tha Attempts Had Been Made to Bribe Him.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 23.-Slugging and rolling over each other across the fist fight at the feet of a score of women guests, the members of the Illinois Legislature to-day surpassed the wildest scenes of the Austrian Reichsrath. To-night "Yes, indeed. It was all I could do to endure charges by the speaker of the House, J. H. addressed the House, "Gentlemen of the House," said he, "I notice that we are vened a motion to reconsider was entered Miller, that attempts had been made to without a speaker." bribe him were formally made as an explanation for the extraordinary actions on his part that precipitated the riot. The interior of the legislative chamber to-night resembles in a measure the track of a tornado so general was the wreckage of chairs

> Chicago street-railway franchises more valuable than gold mines were directly at stake, Federal Court receivership proceedings against the Union Traction Company of Chicago yesterday having brought the matter to a sudden issue. The federal receivership was held by many to indicate an intention by the street-railway company to fight out a claim to ninety-nine-year franchises instead of negotiating with the Chicago City Council for a renewal of frannicipal ownership option on the part of the

The stormlest time ever experienced in desk. the Illinois Legislature began almost without warning in a whirlwind of wild disorder which arose to-day in the House of Representatives over rival traction meas ures or so-called municipal ownership bills. Governor Yates to-night made the followng statement: "I believe Speaker Miller to be a brave and honest man, pursuing the only course such a man can pursue under the circumstances which he believes surround him. He assured me this afternoon that he believed that money is being used to bring about a roll call, and for that reason he used the gavel. Having been approached himself with corrupt propositions, he stated that he had tried to prevent undue advancement of the bill, but that he would lay the whole matter before the House, and if the House wished to proceed it could do so. As for me, I have never advised the use of the gavel; in this case, on the contrary, I expressed myself opposed to it, although until to-day the speaker did not seek my advice at all in this matter. I repeat, I believe that his action in opposing what he believes to be corruption is honest and brave and entitles him to the thanks of every good citizen of Illinois. The whole State is to be congratu-

and brave as John H. Miller. PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

speaker's chair a man so wise and honest

and Mr. Allen Called to the Chair.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 23.-Wild disorder marked the proceedings to-day in the House of Representatives over municipal ownership bills. Adherents of the Mueller bill, indignant at Speaker Miller's ruling in favor of the Lindley bill, attempted to pull the speaker from his chair. The speaker raised his voice above the turmoil and declared the House adjourned. Thereupon Representative Murray, a Mueller bill man. called for the election of a speaker pro tem. Charles Allen, of Vermillion, was selected. but had difficulty in forcing his way to the speaker's chair. The aisles were thronged with a crowd so excited that it was almost a mob. Eventually he made the passage, and Henry Beitler was made clerk. It was found exceedingly difficult, however, to accomplish business.

The municipal ownership fight now progress here is the most exciting which the state capital has witnessed in many years. Chicago sentiment is said to favor the Mueller bill, and Mayor Harrison. Graeme Stewart, the recently defeated candidate for mayor of Chicago, John M. Harlan and others of influence have been here several days working for it. The Lindley bill, the municipal ownership measure favored by an active minority, has, however, been forced ahead.

Yesterday the speaker arbitrarily refused a roll call on a motion to postpone consideration of the Lindley bill, although a majority of the House demanded the roll call. The postponement motion was declared carried amid the protests of the majority. The postponement was desired by the Lindley forces because it was feared they had not votes enough to defeat a motion to substitute the Mueller bill. To-day Speaker Miller ordered the Lindley measure advanced to third reading and a tumult of voices rose in opposition, during which the attempt was made to pull the speaker from his

"YOU ARE A LIAR." It was 11:20 when Speaker Miller announced that the Lindley municipal ownership bill was a special order on second reading. The bill was read. Then Mr. Lindley was recognized and offered the amendments formulated at Tuesday night's conference. Before these were read he made a statement to the House concerning them. Speaker Miller then ordered the amendments read. The first amendment was read, and when the speaker started to put the question of its adoption to a viva voce vote the not members of this House and has at-House was thrown into disorder. A large tempted by the same methods to force the here any clew,

number of the members were on their feet. some of them standing on chairs, a few on their desks, demanding a roll call

"The amendment is adopted," said Speak-Miller, bringing down his gavel. 'You are a liar," retorted Mr. Allen. There was now a fresh outbreak, members shouting "Mr. Speaker." "Mr. Speak-"Rell call," "Roll call." Above the din Mr. Sherman, as he seized

his "kitchen chair" and placed it on his desk in front of him, could be heard shout-"The speaker ignores the rules of the liouse. The chair is not in order." The second amendment was then read. The uproar was deafening as the speaker started to put the question of adoption, "As many as favor"-the rest of the sentence being entirely lost. All the while the demands for a roll call continued. The speaker declared the amendment adopted, although his decision could be heard scarcely three feet from him. The third amendment was read and in the same manner declared adopted. By this time a perfect pan-demonium prevailed. Many members had seized books and were pounding their desks, while Mr. Cummings, from his seat in the front row on the Democratic side, was vigbrously wielding a board. The fourth

amendment was declared adopted. When the reading of the fifth amendment was completed personal violence against the speaker was threatened. A number of ladies were sitting on the couch on the speaker's platform. 'Will the ladies please move out from be-"Get them out," shouted Mr. Sherman,

hind?" shouted Mr. Allen. 'Get the ladies out. Don't act the coward.' In the uproar Mr. Lindley was heard to move the previous question on the bill. The speaker put the motion, and, although he could not be heard, the movements of the gavel indicated that the motion had pre-

FIGHT AMONG DEMOCRATS. At this point a fight broke out on the Democratic side a few feet from the speaker. Wordell, Democrat, and Glade, Republican, were the central figures, but eight or ten other members-in fact, almost everybody in their immediate vicinity-appeared to be taking a hand in the melee in an evident endeavor to separate the two combatants. It developed afterward that Wordell had started for the speaker with a menacing air, and that Glade had seized him, thus pre-

cipitating the encounter. It was now 11:40. Above the din an indistinct motion for a recess to 2:30 p. m. was heard, and a moment later the speaker brought down his gavel and declared it carried. Fully half of the members of the speaker's platform in a frenzied general House appeared now to be standing on top of their desks. On the Republican side near the front were Trautmann, Murray, Church, Christian, Patterson, Schlagenhauf and Rinaker. They were shouting at the speaker, protesting against the recess. "No you don't adjourn," they were repeating. Mr. Murray, from the top of his desk, then

The House hase adjourned," interrupted

"No, it has not," was the response from several members "It is very evident," continued Mr. Murray, waving his hand for silence, "that we are without a speaker at this moment and that there is a majority here, and I therefore move that the Hon. Mr. Allen be at different times by parties who intimated made speaker pro tem. of this House. Amid great confusion Mr. Murray the motion and declared it carried. Alien was hurried up to the chair, escorted y Beitler, Trautmann, Christian, Trice

Speaker Miller had carried the gavel to his room and there was a momentary embarrassment owing to the absence of this mblem of authority. Mr. Schlagenhauf, however, rose to the emergency and brought up the rung of a disabled chair and handed it to Mr. Allen. The speaker to the very limit. A majority of the House was surrounded by a large number of members. He at once made an attempt to | call on this proposition I wash my hands restore order and requested the members to resume their seats. In the midst of the uproar one of the clerks from the Senate appeared in the center aisles, announcing message from the Senate. Speaker Allen recognized him and before the clerk knew just what was the matter he had read a message. It was impossible to hear him and some organization man immediately chance to send the message to the speaker's | until to-morrow.

SENATE CLERK DISAPPEARED. Mr. Davis mounted a chair and asked for recognition. He wanted to make a motion that the message of the Senate be received and be made a part of the records. Before he got recognition the Senate clerk had entirely disappeared from view. On motion of Mr. Trautmann, Represen-

tative Knolla was made clerk pro tem. of the House.

Mr. Brown-I have taken no part in this procedure up to the present time. I believe I am friendly to all of you, but you must remember that there is a to-morrow, and a time to come. All of you must renember that you have to go home and face your constituents. Mr. Schlagenhauf-We will go there al right, and you need not worry about it. Mr. Sherman raised a point of order, but in the tumult it was impossible to recognize what it was. Amid great confusion disorder Representatives Schlagenhauf, Burke and Weddell were made assistant clerks.

We cannot do anything when there is so much confusion. Please be seated Mr. Brown-Do you want to transact business in the condition the House is in? "Yes, sir," came the response from a "Throw him out," cried Mr. Sherman

Speaker Allen-Take your seats, please

Speaker Allen-The center aisle will be cleared. The officers of the House wil see that the aisles are cleared. A voice-We have no officers House to do this duty. They have all lated that at this time there is in the

Speaker Allen-Then the janitors wil please clear the aisles. Mr. Johnson-Call the roll and let's see now many are present. Speaker Allen-The clerk will now call the roll to see if there is a quorum present. THE ROLL CALLED.

The roll was called amid great confusion, some of the members protesting against what they termed a violation of the Constitution. Mr. Gray concluded his protest by saying: "We are now violating the law by pretending to run a rough house here at this time." Speaker Allen-The gentleman is now ou

Mr. Murray-A point of order. My point of order is that there is no question before the House Mr. Gray-Are we here in a legal sense A dozen voices-Yes, sir, yes, sir, yes, sir, After much confusion and a great deal of elay the roll call was finally completed. t showed ninety-seven members present Mr. Sherman then made an extended talk on the constitutional status of the existing session of the House. He said that ninety-seven members constituted a quorum and that the rules of the House organization were in force in the present session. He held that the House was not destroyed by the abdication or withdrawal of its regular presiding officer. said Mr. Sherman, "and for parliamentary purposes in this House he is now dead." He suggested that other temporary officers be appointed inasmuch as the present organization had no records of the House except such as had come into its pos-

After some further parliamentary que ions had been disposed of House Bill 864. the municipal ownership bill, was recalled from third reading, to which it had been sent by the regular organization of the House a few moments before. Several amendments to the Mueller bill were then adopted and reconsiderations were tabled in order to prevent reconsideration of this acion. It was 1:40 when the consideration of the bill was completed. It then became a question whether or not it should be or dered to its reading. It was decided at the suggestion of Mr. Rinaker that no rights would be lost by leaving the bill on second reading, and accordingly its further consideration was temporarily postponed. PLAN ADOPTED.

Mr. Sherman then made a statement giving his views as to what further course should be taken. "The presiding officer at the present time is temporary and occupies the chair only during the absence of the peaker, who has been elected in the regular manner by this House. There will be at 2:30 o'clock, the hour to which a recess was taken, a resumption of business under the old organization. At first thought it seems that we ought to remain here permanently. I don't think anything can be gained by that. There is a resolution to be offered here that we produce some results one way or the other." Mr. Rinaker then offered the

"Whereas, The speaker of this House has revolutionary and unconstitutional methods denied a hearing in this Houseor a roll call constitutionally demanded upon measures of great import prepared by those

same beyond the point where they can be amended or calmly considered by the House upon their merits; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That until the House records shall show a reconsideration of the actio of this House on House bill No. 864, and all amendments thereto, and shall show the adoption of this resolution, and this House shall be assured of the continuous observance during the remainder of this session of the constitutional right to a roll call on questions and the due consideration of the business of this House, that no further vote

be cast on any pending bill by the members of this Houe without a permanent reorganiztion of this House. The resolution was adopted and then there was considerable discussion as to what action should be taken with reference to the proceedings when the House reconvened at 2:30, with Speaker Miller in the

turn over to Speaker Miller this organization in a quiet and dignified way. A motion to that effect was carried. At 2:35 Speaker Miller, with the members of the Republican steering committee, emerged from the speaker's room in the rear of the House. He smilingly ascended the rostrum, and as he did so Mr. Allen, who was still occupying the chair, extended his hand in a friendly way. The House applauded. There was laughter as the

Mr. Donoghue (Dem.) advised the men to

speaker brought down his gavel and said: The House will be in order. Mr. Allen, still standing beside the speaker, said: "Mr. Speaker, I am directed by this House to inform you that during your absence I was elected temporary speaker of this House and that House bill No. 884 was recalled from third to second reading and amended, and is now under consideration, and that the following resolution was unanimously adopted by ninety-seven members of this House." Mr. Allen then read

the Rinaker resolution. Mr. Curtis then attempted to call up House bill No. 419 on second reading. Mr. Murray made the point of order that the question was pending on House bill No. 864 Mr. Wheeler moved to adjourn to 10

(the Lindley bill.) o'clock to-morrow morning. This brought the House into an uproar and there was demand for a roll call. There was so much confusion that before the call was completed Mr. Rinaker moved a recess to 5 o'clock. This motion prevailed, and at 2:45 one of the stormiest and most remarkable sessions of the House ever held came to a

MILLER'S STATEMENT.

During the recess five representatives of the speaker's friends and five of the opposition went into conference to agree on a settlement. The conference lasted nearly three hours. It was finally agreed that the action of the House on the Lindley bill should be reconsidered and that to-morrow there should be a roll call on amendments that were adopted this morning under the gavel. To-night when the House reconin accordance with the agreement and then

Before adjournment Speaker Miller said: "In justification of my conduct to-day in refusing a roll call, which might have seemed high-handed, but which I am told is not wholly unprecedented. I desire to make a statement, one, I think, which no one will object to. I have been approached to me that I could make money by allowing a roll call on what is known as the Mueller traction bill or permitting its passage. I do not know whether the parties making the statements were authorized to make them or not, but the statements having been made to me, and some of them very recently, fully convinced me that there was something wrong with this effort on the part of outside parties to push this bill. For this reason I denied the roll call and have stood firm on this proposition having signified their desire to have a roll of the entire matter and will permit a roll call to be had.

Amid wild confusion Representative Rinaker declared that the House was entitled to know the names of the persons who had approached the speaker. Mr. Rinaker moved the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the matter, the committee to be appointed by Speaker Miller. The grabbed him and pushed him out of the speaker promptly put the motion and de-

A Colorado Precedent.

DENVER, Col., April 23.-In 1891 James Hanna, speaker of the Colorado House, was removed by a vote of the members, and another member named Whyte was elected to the speakership and served in that capacity during the rest of the session. This action was sustained by the Supreme Court of Colorado.

NOTABLE SESSION CLOSED.

Acrimony Marked the Proceedings of the New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23 .- The one-hundred-and-twenty-fifth session of the State Legislature, which closed to-day, has been notable, especially in its latter days, for a degree of acrimony and personal bitterness not exceeded, even equaled since the days of the Conklin-Platt secession twenty-two years ago. Features of the legislative output have been canal improvements, the increase of liquor tax and other measures of indirect taxation accomplishing practical abolition of the direct tax for State purposes, better terminal facilities in New York city for the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads rotection of the members of the National luard from labor union discrimination and far-reaching child labor legislation. Fourteen labor bills proposed and promoted by he labor organizations of the State and by humanitarian organizations have been passed. The question of municipal ownership and operation failed of passage.

SUICIDE OF COL. RICKEY.

Man Who Originated "Gin Rickey"

NEW YORK, April 23.-Col. Joseph Kyle Rickey, said to be the originator of the famous drink known as the "gin rickey," died suddenly to-day. He formerly lived in St. Louis. His death occurred under circumstances which led to inquiries as to whether he had committed suicide. In his pocket, after he had been found staggering in the street, was discovered a bottle partly

illed with carbolic acid. Colonel Rickey was noticed by several ersons walking in Twenty-fifth street past the Hoffman House shortly before 11 o'clock and his unsteady gait attracted attention. A policeman hastened to his assistance. He took him by the arm and asked if he was ill, but the colonel was unable to speak. The policeman fairly carried him the few doors to his boarding house and then called a physician. An ambulance was summone but before the doctors arrived Colone Rickey was dead.

A coroner's physician stated that death was caused by heart trouble, but to-night Coroner Scholer announced that the autopsy had disclosed a quantity of carbolic acid in whisky in Colonel Rickey's stomach. which prevented the lips from being

MRS. VANDERBILT'S ANSWER

Position of Mrs. Oelrichs and Herself in Fair Estate Case.

NEW YORK, April 23 .- Formal answer to the complaint of Mrs. Hanah Nelson and other relatives of Mrs. Charles L. Fair. in the action to set aside the settlement with Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, ir., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, sisters of Charles L. Fair, by which Mrs. Nelson relinquished interest in the \$7,000,000 estate, was served to-day by Jay & Chandler, attorneys for Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Oelrichs. In answer, Colonel Jay states that his clients are without knowledge on which to a statement as to the particulars of the accident, also as to the value of the prop erty at Riverside Drive and Seventy-fifth street, which figured in the settlement and also as to whether his clients had sought the settlement which had been made with Mrs. Fair's relatives. The hearing before former Justice Keener, as referee, to take the testimony of the French witnesses in regard to the accident was continued to-

Poison Food Sent Through the Mail.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 22.—Roland L. Morgan, of Elgin. Ill., died suddenly Monday afternoon at his country home six miles from this city. He received a package of prepared food by mall and within fifteen nutes after eating part of it was dead His mother and wife barely escaped death though they only tasted the contents of the package. The food was in an original package, wrapped in white paper. The nark is too indistinct to give the officers